

The Anancho

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DAYLINO, MICHIGAN.

HANDS BABY TO BEAR

WOMAN MISTAKES ANIMAL FOR HER HUSBAND.

Dusk Assails in Error, Which Is Discovered at Once, but Too Late to Save Infant—Damages for Lost Job.

Mrs. James Ingram, wife of a farmer near Afton, Va., at dusk on a recent evening found over her child a huge bear, and it is supposed the infant was devoured. Mrs. Ingram had agreed to meet her husband as he came from work, and he was to carry the baby for her to the house of a neighbor. As she reached the appointed spot a figure rose up beside a fence, and Mrs. Ingram at once handed the child to it, thinking it was her husband. To her astonishment the figure seized the child and made off toward the woods. At this moment Mr. Ingram arrived and at once started a search. He found the tracks of a gigantic bear, but could not overtake the animal as it fled into the forest. The intense cold of the past few days has forced the bears to come down to the settlements for food. Mrs. Ingram is frantic over the fate of her child.

WINS FIGHT FOR LIFE OF SON.

Youth for Whom Father Pleaded Is Found Not Guilty, but Insane. Will H. Thompson, poet and lawyer, has won his fight for the life of his son, Chester, who will not die on the gallows for the murder of former Judge George M. Emory. The jury in Tacoma brought in a verdict of "not guilty, by reason of insanity." The boy was remanded to await the court's order. The verdict is ascribed largely to the remarkable fight of the father, who, in course of his plea to the jury, quoted from his own poem, "The High Tide at Gettysburg."

GETS DAMAGES FOR LOST JOB.

Man Sues Firm for Influencing His Employers and Getting Verdict. Because it influenced the discharge of Robert Summers from the employ of the Meahan Boring and Construction Company of Youngstown, Ohio, the Columbus Iron and Steel Company has been held liable by a jury for \$2,000 damages to Summers, who had been employed by the Columbus company previous to his employment by the Meahan company and was alleged to have been concerned in a strike at the former's plant.

Arrest in \$3,000 Mail Theft.

It has become known that St. Louis postoffice inspectors arrested Joseph Emery, aged 25, whose home has been for some time with his wife's relatives near Cotter, Ark., on the charge of having robbed the Cotter postoffice of a mail pouch containing more than \$3,000 in cash and valuable jewelry. The robbery occurred Jan. 14.

Second Hippie Brother Suicide.

Edward P. Hippie, a brother of Frank A. Hippie, who ended his life last summer after wrecking the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, which was president, committed suicide at his home in the same city with a revolver. The police believe he brooded over the tragic ending of his brother's life.

B. & O. and Panhandle Cars Crash.

A west-bound Baltimore and Ohio freight train on the Pennsylvania road broke in two near Black Lick, Ohio, and the west-bound Panhandle freight, reducing both trains to kindling wood. Fire started and the farmers of the neighborhood put out the flames.

Whipped for Child Cruelty.

Thirty masked men called Jesse Phelps from his home near Morgantown, Ky., and whipped him severely. Phelps was accused of cruelty to his 3-year-old child and was out on bail. It is claimed the child was struck with a stick, burned with a red hot poker and held hot potatoes in its hands until they were blistered.

Islands Torn by Quake.

The Solomon Islands in the South Seas were visited by a terrific earthquake several months ago, and so great was its force that the earth was opened and deep gorges were created. The entire appearance of the islands was changed by the great upheaval, but as far as can be ascertained there was no loss of life.

Dilemma Settled in Private.

The Marlborough family has taken out a formal statement that the differences between the duke and duchess have been settled privately, but the public is left in doubt as to whether or not they will continue to live separately.

Senator's Wife Stricken.

Mrs. Gallinger, wife of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, was seized with acute indigestion in the lobby of the Belasco Theater, in Washington, and died within a quarter of an hour.

Fifteen Years for Killing Editor.

John H. Quirk, convicted of manslaughter for killing W. A. Dowell, a Minneapolis newspaper man, was sentenced to fifteen years in State's prison.

Electric Cars Destroyed.

Fire in the North Clark street barns in Chicago destroyed 105 electric cars and caused a loss of \$200,000.

Grand Army Chief Injured.

R. B. Brown, commander in chief of the G. A. R., one more passenger and the engineer of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train No. 104, east bound, were injured in a collision at Norwood, Ohio.

Two Dead in Plane.

Two engines upon which were riding a large number of men who had been engaged in breaking the snow blockade near Salter, Mont., plunged over an embankment two miles west of De Borgia, killing two men.

Railroad Increases Wages.

An advance in wages averaging about 4 per cent is granted the firemen, trainmen, yardmen and switchmen of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway as the result of an agreement reached at a conference of the railway officials and representatives of the employees.

Two Dead in Cincinnati Fire.

Mrs. Johnathan Wolf and Mrs. Mary McIlvaine were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Maxwell Building, a tenement house, at 123 Main street, Cincinnati. Several other persons were slightly injured.

SOLDIERS ARE ACQUITTED.

Shooting of Fleeing Thief Upheld.

Lieut. Ralph W. Drury and Private John Dowd of the Ninth United States Infantry, who have been on trial in the criminal court in Pittsburgh, charged with killing William H. Crowley, a citizen of Lawrenceville, Sept. 10, 1903, were acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty after having been out all night. Crowley was shot in fleeing from the arrest grounds, where it was alleged was stealing copper from the roofs of government buildings. The verdict elicits the extent to which a citizen of Pennsylvania may go in his efforts to prevent the escape of a felon whom he has caught in the act of committing a felony, but does not decide what is the duty of a soldier of the United States in similar circumstances. This is the question the government wished to have decided, but Judge O'Connor, in his charge, made it plain that the order a soldier had received or the regulations of the United States army had nothing to do with the case. He said that it was the duty of a citizen of Pennsylvania to stop and arrest a man caught committing a felony, even if he had to break down an entrance to the house of the felon to accomplish this arrest. The case aroused interest in civil and military circles throughout the country because of the questions involved. Lieut. Drury and Private Dowd were released.

MILLION LOST BY WINTER.

Severe Weather Kills Thousands of Cattle.

J. H. Howells of Minot, N. D., one of the leading buyers of cattle and sheep in the West, while in Minneapolis stated that the cattlemen of the West would stand to lose more than \$1,000,000 by the severe winter. He has made a tour of inspection along the transcontinental lines both in the United States and Canada and says that the losses will not be so great in North Dakota as in Alberta and Montana. In the Alberta country, according to Mr. Howells, cattle by the thousands had huddled together along the railroad tracks and dead cattle were to be seen for 100 miles or more, lying twenty deep in some places. The same condition, he says, prevails in Montana. Recently, Mr. Howells says, he was at Havre, Mont., and a ranchman offered him 10,000 sheep for \$3,000, which last fall were worth \$30,000. The ranchman could not get the sheep out of the country and they were dying by hundreds for want of food. Last year Mr. Howells' company shipped out of Havre nearly 400,000 head of cattle, but this year it has been unable to get out a single car load.

MYSTERY AT WASHINGTON.

Question Whether Census Clerk's Wife Killed Baby and Herself.

Washington police are trying to ascertain whether Mrs. Amanda M. Copley and her baby, 2 months old, who were found dead in bed, were murdered, or whether Mrs. Copley shot the infant and committed suicide. The husband, William G. Copley, a clerk in the census office, is held pending an investigation. Lieut. Falver, after examining the wound which caused Mrs. Copley's death, said it would have been next to impossible for the woman to induce the injury herself. Shortly after midnight Copley called Dr. John S. Dorsey, telling him that his wife had attempted suicide. When the physician arrived Mrs. Copley and the baby were dead. Copley admitted that he and his wife had quarreled in the early part of the night. Mr. and Mrs. Copley were married in Iowa and until they came to Washington in 1902 resided at Walnut street, Council Bluffs. Copley is 35 years old. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiment and served in the Philippines. Mrs. Copley was 29 years old.

INDIANS AGREE TO SELL LANDS.

Rosebud Sioux Will Open Reservation in Tripoli County, S. D.

Indian Inspector McLaughlin of Washington has just secured an agreement with the Rosebud Sioux Indians for the opening of nearly a million acres of land in Tripoli county, S. D. The Indians are to receive \$5 per acre for land taken by settlers during the first three months, \$4.50 for that taken during the next four months, and \$2.50 after that, including school lands. Indian children born within the last eight years are to receive allotments. There are 1,064,000 acres of reservation land in the county, which will be reduced to about 700,000, it is estimated, when Indian allotments are extracted.

MAY BURN DEPOTS AS FUEL.

Dakotans Say They Will Use Road's Property Unless Given Coal.

A telegram received at the Interstate commerce commission's headquarters in Washington from New Rockford, N. D., says that the fuel famine there is so serious that the people in less than forty-eight hours will burn railroad property for fuel. The message says: "Railroad on this branch not making any effort to relieve us. Have had no freight this week. No mail for twelve days." The commission repeated the dispatch to President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and asked him if something could not be done to relieve the situation.

Washingtonian Held Guiltless.

After only a few minutes of deliberation a coroner's jury in the case of William G. Copley, who was held by the Washington police in connection with the death of his wife and infant child, rendered a verdict exonerating him from blame. This leaves the official version of the affair to be that Mrs. Copley killed both her child and herself.

James Allege Fraud of Millions.

In Wilkesboro, Pa., the grand jury investigating alleged tax fraud, recommended that the valuation of property in the county, mostly coal lands, be increased \$400,000 and that three assessors be arrested for misconduct in office.

Return of Missing Official.

Mayor Erickson of Bloomington, Ill., who disappeared, has returned home, explaining his absence by saying that in response to an irresistible desire he started on a trip to Sweden, but changed his mind on reaching Chicago.

Judge Cannot Be Ripped.

Federal Judge Sulzberger of St. Paul, Minn., sent a bribe in a wedding gift of a \$2,000 silver set to his daughter, and besides reprimanding the girl decided an important law suit against him.

Theater Combine Has Failed.

The theater combine has been indicted in New York as a trust, conspiracy and restraint of trade being alleged, and extortionate methods employed were resorted to.

State Gives Up \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Samuel Sage has given \$1,000,000 to the Rockefeller Polytechnic Institute of New York, this being her first large donation since the death of her husband.

FIRE IN HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA CAPITAL VISITED BY \$1,000,000 BLAZE.

Eight Large Buildings, Including Opera House, Are Destroyed or Severely Damaged—Girl, Fearing Explosion, Tries to Kill Herself.

Eight buildings in the center of the business district of Harrisburg, Pa., were either destroyed or badly damaged by a fire early Friday morning, involving a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. The Grand Opera House block at Third and Walnut streets, in which there were five stores, was destroyed and nothing is standing but the walls. The Duncan building, on the opposite side of Third street, occupied by three stores and a poolroom, was also destroyed. The Park hotel and the Columbus hotel were badly damaged by fire and water. The United Telephone Company building, the Security Trust building, the Bijou theater, Honson's photographic studio, College block, the Harrisburg Gas Company building and the buildings occupied by the Harrisburg Cycle and Typewriter Company, the Philadelphia and Albany dentists and E. G. Hoover, jeweler, were also damaged. The fire started from an explosion in Payne's hat store in the opera house block at 2 o'clock, and within an hour had destroyed the playhouse and stores in the building and had leaped across Third street to the Columbus hotel and College block. The opera house was owned by a Harrisburg syndicate. On the first floor were John Payne's hat store, Wilson Hoffa's drug store, Miles Frey's cigar store and pool room, the Grand Union Tea Company and W. P. Pauley shoe store. The opera house stood at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets, facing Capitol park and diagonally across the street from the postoffice. Across Third street, at the southwest corner, was the Duncan building, which was occupied by George M. Harry's cigar store, a fruit and candy store and a barber shop. The Columbus hotel adjoined the Duncan building, and the next door to the telephone building. The hotel was ruined by fire and water, involving a loss of \$300,000. This building was owned by Marcus Russ, and the contents and equipment by his son, Maurice. The damage to the telephone building will not exceed \$50,000.

EXPLOSION STARTS BIG BLAZE.

Harrisburg Locomotive Works at Philadelphia in \$1,000,000 Fire.

Fire which started with an explosion in the paint shop brought out the entire fire department and destroyed one whole section of the big Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000. The burned building, which is 175 feet long by 150 deep, and immediately adjoining the main office. About 1,000 men were employed in the burned building, which was five stories high. The fire was discovered in the east end of the structure, adjoining the main office building, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, when the workmen were preparing to leave, and though the flames spread quickly all were able to get out of the building safely. Shortly after the fire started the upper portion of the wall on Spring Garden street fell into the street and one fireman and three workmen were caught by the falling bricks, but received only slight injuries. The firemen, with the assistance of the fire patrol from the plant, succeeded in getting the flames under control within an hour after the fire was discovered. The Baldwin locomotive works is the largest industrial plant in the United States and employs 15,000 men in Philadelphia.

CHICAGO GIRL TRIES TO DIE.

Helen Curtiss, Student at Oberlin Conservatory, Attempts Suicide.

Fearful that she might be expelled from a conservatory of music in Oberlin, Ohio, Miss Helen Curtiss, aged 18, daughter of E. L. Curtiss of Chicago, twice drank laudanum. Last week she was summoned by the faculty for the infraction of a rule which provides that young women students must not remain out after 7:30 o'clock. No definite disposition was made of the case, however, and Miss Curtiss, fearing she might be dismissed, became despondent. The other evening she swallowed laudanum and later took a larger dose. She took so much that it did not kill her, although she became very ill. Her father came and took her home to Chicago.

DIES WITH MILLION IN POCKET.

Rich Man Succumbs Suddenly and Standard Oil Stock Is Found.

George H. Meyers, said to be a multimillionaire of New Orleans, died suddenly in Yankton, S. D. On his person was found Standard Oil stocks valued at \$1,000,000. Mr. Meyers came there nearly six months ago with the intention of securing a divorce from his wife. In one week he would have become a citizen of the State, and his divorce petition would have been filed. Arrangements had already been made to have the case tried at once.

Helpless on Tracks.

Unable to move because of an electric shock, William Johnson, an electrician, lay on the Burlington tracks at Clyde, Ill., and watched a passenger train approach. His brother, Albert Johnson, searching for him, saw the body on the tracks in the glare of the locomotive headlight and rescued William just in time to escape death.

Robbers Kill Luce Merchant.

John S. Corliss, proprietor of a lace store in West Hoboken, N. J., was shot and instantly killed in his own store by one of nine men who broke into the store to rob it. They also wounded John Ged, an assistant. Ged identified Ellis Orayer, a Syrian, as the assailant. Orayer and two brothers were arrested.

Man Beheaded by Train.

The beheaded body of Gaspar Kubicki of Jersey City, N. J., 30 years old, was found on the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Western railroad in Allegheny, Pa. From the manner in which the body of Kubicki was despoiled the police officials believe the man deliberately placed his head on the rail and committed suicide.

Law Shields Woman Slayer.

Mrs. Jennie L. May was placed on trial in Washington, D. C., for shooting Lucien Cohen, a former member of the Marine band. As the man lived over a year after being shot the charge could not be murder or manslaughter, and it was made assault with intent to kill.

Vote State Disfranchising Out.

The South Carolina House of Representatives, by a vote of 74 to 48, passed a bill abolishing the State disfranchising constitution. The Senate is committed to the same policy by a majority of three votes, so that the disfranchising seems to be doomed.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1500—Vicente Yanes Pinzon discovered Brazil.

1530—Confession of Augsburg published.

1552—Protector Somerset beheaded.

1608—The Triple Alliance formed.

1788—City of Sydney, New South Wales, founded.

1802—Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania became Secretary of the Treasury.

1814—French victorious at battle of St. Diar.

1827—Duke of Wellington made commander-in-chief of British army.

1833—Argos united to Greece under King Otto.

1842—Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (Edward VII.), christened at Windsor.

1846—Sikhs defeated the British in sanguinary battle at Alwal.

1849—Mooltan taken after a siege of twenty days.

1851—Walter Cotton, who made first public announcement of discovery of gold in California, died.

1853—Napoleon III. married Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba.

1855—Alliance of Sardinia with the western powers.

1870—The Victoria Cross instituted.

1877—First outbreak of the Sepoy rebellion at Barrackpore.

1887—President Johnson vetoed the bill to admit Nebraska.

1888—Spain ordered 50,000 American breech-loading rifles.

1873—Northfleet lost in collision with the Murrillo; 230 persons perished.

1874—Duke of Edinburgh married to the Grand Duchess, Marie Alexandrovna at St. Petersburg.

1876—Northampton bank robbery occurred.

1882—Charles Guillevin, after trial of 72 days, sentenced to death for murdering President Garfield.

1885—Fall of Khartoum and death of Gen. Gordon.

1886—Fall of the Salisbury ministry in England.

1888—New South Wales celebrated its centenary as a colony.

1889—Municipal banquet given in London in honor of United States Minister Phelps.

1891—General strike of street railway men in New York City.

1891—Republican tariff bill passed by the Senate.

1891—John M. Clayton, prominent politician, assassinated in Arkansas.

1890—Nellie Bly completed circuit of the globe in 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes.

1891—Prince Baldwin, the Belgian heir presumptive, died suddenly.

1893—Phillips Brooks, famous preacher, died.

1893—Military killed and many injured by mine explosion at Dux, Bohemia.

1894—Reconciliation of Emperor William of Germany and Prince Bismarck.

1895—President Cleveland asked of Congress authority to issue gold bonds.

1896—France announced annexation of Madagascar.

1895—National Monetary convention met at Indianapolis.

1890—Adelina Patti married Baron Cedernstrom.

1900—Brigham H. Roberts of Utah excluded from the House of Representatives.

1901—Edward VII. proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

1901—Fire in Montreal destroyed property valued at \$2,500,000.

1902—Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to the trustees of Carnegie institution.

1903—United States and Great Britain signed treaty providing for commission to settle Alaskan boundary dispute.

1904—Col. Arthur Lynch convicted of high treason in England.

1904—Ten thousand made homeless by fire in Alesund, Norway.

Two hundred killed in coal mines explosion at Chester, Ohio.

Failure of the withdrawal of the English expedition.

1905—Successful flight of airship "California Arrow" at Los Angeles.

Charles L. Tucker found guilty of Mabel Page murder at Cambridge, Mass.

1900—Steamer Valencia wrecked off Vancouver island; 120 lives lost.

Says Women Are Parasites.

A biting criticism of the part played by women in the United States was hurled by Dr. Chas. P. Fagnani of Union Theological seminary at the New York Wellesley Club. He characterized American women as "contented slaves," who favored the barren idea not to the full oriental limit, but in the sense of a confined, restricted life. He said their so-called sphere was not even a hemisphere. The curse of the world was parasitism and woman was a parasite, he said, and asked: "Why should not every college graduate and undergraduate be taught a trade?" If, as has been said by a Boston woman, the women who try to improve social conditions are dangerous he would invite them to become dangerous women.

Likens Women to Savages.

In his new book, "Mind of Woman and the Lower Races," Prof. W. L. Thomas of Chicago university says that the modern woman is on the plane with the savage blacks and few women and no blacks have ever entered the world of modern intellectual life. The savage, he says, is outside the intellectual process from geographical reasons and women because it is neither necessary nor womanly. Nevertheless the American woman with greater liberty has approached the standard of professional scholarship and a number of women are realizing some definite aim in a perfect way, but these cases are sporadic.

DAY OF DISASTERS.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS KILLED IN VARIOUS WAYS.

Chicago Stock Yards Explosion Takes Nine Lives—Hundreds of Miners Buried in Foreign Coal Shafts—Scores of Chinese Drown.

Nine killed and many injured in explosion of ammonia tank in refrigeration plant of Armour & Co., at the Chicago stock yards; hundreds of coal miners buried in a shaft at Reiden, (Prussian); many lives lost in a fire-damp explosion in a coal mine at Lievin, France; over 100 Chinese drowned in Hongkong harbor during a rain squall. This is one day's record of disaster.

Wholesale death and injury were caused at the Chicago stock yards Monday when an ammonia tank in the plant of Armour & Co. exploded, wrecking part of a building in which scores of men were working. Nine men are known to have been killed outright by the fumes. Eleven others were overcome and were dragged from the building. All were unconscious and terribly injured.

Following the explosion thousands of employees in other adjoining buildings were thrown into panic, and many deserted their work and went home. Windows and doors of the building were blown out and debris flew in all directions. A call was sent to the stock yards police station, and as soon as possible six police ambulances and five patrol wagons were hurrying to the scene of the explosion. Calls were also sent to the offices of physicians in the neighborhood and in a few minutes every available means known to science was being used to resuscitate those who had been overcome. For some time after the first rescuers arrived, the fumes were so strong that those who tried to enter were knocked down. Windows in houses nearly a half-mile distant were shattered by the force of the concussion.

A terrible rain squall broke over Hongkong Monday morning and in the space of ten minutes sunk over fifty Chinese craft in the harbor, more than 100 natives being drowned. The harbor was littered with the wreckage of the sunken junks. During the squall the river steamer Paul Benet broke adrift, but she was brought to an anchor without sustaining any damage.

Hongkong is an island belonging to Great Britain, lying off the southeast coast of China. The island was ceded by the treaty of 1842, made at Nanking, China. The roadstead has a well-protected anchorage. Victoria, the capital (itself commonly called Hongkong) is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, setting up into the north side of the island.

Hongkong is the great center of foreign trade of China. The exports of the island are roughly estimated at \$125,000,000 and the imports at \$100,000,000. As a British colony on Chinese soil it is most important in its political and defensive position, and is the headquarters of military and naval establishments.

On Sept. 18, 1906, the island was visited by a typhoon, when the loss of life was over 5,000, mostly Chinese, and the damage to property was estimated at \$20,000,000.

Coal Mine Disasters.

Near Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, nearly 450 coal miners were entombed at the Reden shaft by an explosion of fire damp. When the first report was sent out, 164 bodies had been recovered from the mine, seventeen were taken out dangerously injured and upward of 250 miners were missing. The mines at Reden all belong to the German government. The strata of coal in the region are often curiously discolored.

A terrible disaster involving the loss of many lives occurred in a coal mine at Lievin, in the Courmies district, France. The catastrophe was due to an explosion of fire damp in one of the pits.

Less than a year ago a similar disaster occurred at Courrières, France, near Calais, when 1,210 men were entombed in a burning coal mine. A terrible explosion was heard shortly after the force of miners had descended for the day's work, and almost immediately smoke and poisonous gases poured from the mouth of the shafts and the entire interior became a mass of roaring flames. Some of those nearest the surface made their escape or were rescued, but of 1,795 men only 570 were brought to the surface, and many of these were dead. The disaster was the worst ever recorded in France, and was traced directly to carelessness.

From Far and Near.

William Fowler Thompson, president of the Standard Glass Company of Pittsfield, Pa., was arrested at Philadelphia. He was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses on stock subscriptions.

William Whiteley was deposed as manager of the Farmers' Cooperative Harvester Company at Springfield, Ohio, and the books of the concern were ordered audited.

John R. Cavanaugh, formerly of Pittsburg, was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., charged with misappropriating \$200,000 belonging to a department store which he promoted.

Cincinnati friends of the Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Zimmerman, are informed she is to be made a lady in waiting to Queen Alexandra, being the first American so honored.

George Lever Welderman, declared to have been an American, has been found dead in the snow on Mont Aguille, near Castillon. Exposure is believed to have been the cause of his death.

Ernest W. Brown, professor of mathematics at Haverford college, England, has been awarded a gold medal by the Royal Astronomical Society in recognition of his researches into the lunar theory.

Oliver Dyer, who is said to have introduced cinematography into this country and was the first shorthand reporter in the United States Senate, died in Boston, aged 63 years. Mr. Dyer was a pupil of Isaac Pitman.

Pulse of the Press

Where Ignorance is Bliss, 'tis folly to read the label.—Washington Post.

Whatever it was Eve handed Adam, he seems to have got it.—New York Mail.

Money may be the root of evil, but lack of it is the full-grown tree.—New York Press.

When a man wears a pink shirt and red tie it's a sign his wife is away visiting her mother.—New York Press.

When a man's wife laughs at his jokes they are pretty good—or else she is.—Washington Times.

When a woman won't say anything nice about another it's a sign she thinks her husband does.—New York Press.

Railroad preaches a



Fifteen cents invested in harness repairs will often prevent a five dollar runaway or perhaps a broken neck.

Persons suffering from any disease or who have been in contact with contagious, should keep away from the cows and the milk room.

Mating should be more than just mating to get a rooster or some hens. If the breeding is to be successful, the mating should have some object in view.

The labor of the dairyman is a never-ending one. He feeds the cow to make the calf and then feeds the calf to make a cow, and then it goes on forever.

It does not take as long to scap out a head of corn as it does to husk it, but it requires more back muscle and greater endurance than it does to gather in the ears.

Look for brains as well as feet, limbs or body when buying a horse. An animal that is sound in every member but has not a level head is never a pleasant horse and seldom a valuable one.

The small farm with the small herd is vastly better than a large farm with a large herd, because the small farm will do more in proportion than the large one.

Celery should be earthed up well. If it is not to be blanched, between boards. Gather the stalks together in your hand or tie a string loosely around them and then draw just sufficient soil to the plants to keep them upright and slightly compact.

In the matter of raising a corn crop soils are much like men in the work which is assigned them. A soil of moderate or rather low fertility giving better results when there are two rather than when there are three or four stalks in the hill.

One good thing can be said of a strawstack hog house. It does not have a foul smell, as many hog houses do. A hog will keep his bed clean if given a chance, but it does not have reasoning powers that will enable it to escape the extremes of heat and cold usually found in a strawstack bed.

When the orchard trees begin to look brown one is at a loss to know what to do. It is hard work to cut out trees when there are so many and yet that seems to be the cure. There are several ways of cutting them out. The trees may run regularly, diagonally or any way to keep them from "locking horns."

A simple nail puller can be easily made from one-quarter-inch flat file that has survived its usefulness. A convenient size is one inch wide, one-quarter inch thick and one foot long. It should be heated and formed like a hammer claw. One of its chief uses is in taking down barbed wire fence and removing the foothold.

Moldy corn fodder may be eaten by stock if they don't have anything else to satisfy their appetites. Nevertheless that does not mean that such fodder is as good as bright fodder. If you have several racks of good, bright fodder on hand you can feel that you are blessed a great deal more than some of your neighbors.

A garden owner says: I have often destroyed cabbage worms by throwing sand over them, both with tangle tea, but this year both failed and my cabbage was nearly ruined, when a neighbor recommended salt water, which proved a success. Put a cup of salt in a pail of water and when dissolved, wet the cabbage with it and you will soon be rid of the worms.

Thirty billion, 502 million, 941 thousand feet—this was the total cut of lumber in the United States during 1915. These figures were compiled by the Forest Service in co-operation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and are believed to be as nearly correct as is possible to gather. They were compiled from the return of 11,638 establishments. The estimated value of this product is five hundred million dollars. In the kind of lumber yellow pine led, and walnut took the list, the total cut of the latter being only 29,851 feet.

Pruning Peach Trees.
As the result of experiments at the Massachusetts experiment station, the following would seem to be the best method of peach tree pruning:

1. Prune peach trees moderately, removing not more than one-third to one-half the previous year's annual growth, when the wood has been injured by freezing.

2. When only the fruit buds are killed, the wood being uninjured and the trees in good condition, prune severely, cutting back the annual growth to two or three buds. It may be expedient to cut some branches back even into two or three-year-old wood.

Cause of Soft-Shell Eggs.
Hens that acquire the habit of laying soft-shell eggs should be watched very carefully in order to break them up. There are two causes for soft eggs. One is feeding too much stimulating food; the other, not enough shell-forming material being furnished. Too much spicy food and meat is generally found to be the chief cause, and if

LEADING FACTS ABOUT THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Population affected, 15,000,000. Stories abound of actual cannibalism. Flood areas about 40,000 square miles. People eating roots, leaves, bark of trees.

Seven million already helpless from famine. Fully 500,000 refugees at Tsing Kiang alone.

Mission orphanages full to overflowing with famine waifs.

Houses gone. Were built of mud, and melted in the flood.

No work to do; business stagnated; no relief in sight for months.

Famishing parents throw their children into the flood, and then commit suicide.

Fuel scarce, millet and sorghum stalks being covered by mud. Coal mines flooded.

Children abandoned, tied so that they could not follow their desperate parents home.

Hordes breaking through the military cordon to get into the eastern cities to beg for food.

Household goods, farm implements, cattle all sold. Children being sold for \$2 or \$3 apiece.

Refugees fill boats so thickly that all must stand during voyage—no room to eat or lie down.

All the dogs and sheep eaten; the chickens too valuable to be eaten, sent to Shanghai markets.

Country districts in rebellion, the desperate people preferring to die by the sword rather than by starvation.

NORTHWEST IS SNOW-BOUND.

Great Drifts Block Traffic and Much Suffering Is Reported.

The Northwest is a prolific section of our great republic. For several years the summers have produced record-breaking crops and last season's yield is still largely in the hands of the farmers for the reason that the railroads have been unable to handle it. In the winter it is not a question of harvesting wheat but of digging out of the snow. Last week practically all traffic was stopped in the Northwest and so far the conditions have not changed to any appreciable extent. For several days a train was moving west of Grand Forks, N. D., and the Soo line was out of business. The drifts which were piled up were the biggest ever seen, being in some places higher than an ordinary house. In many places farmers were compelled to tie themselves down from their second-story windows by ropes in order to begin the digging of paths to their stock barns. The snow having drifted above the doors and windows of the first stories of their homes. When the blizzard raged more than one farmer was lost in trying to make his way from house to barn and was frozen to death. The cautious ones did not venture out into the blinding storm without ropes attached to their waists by means of which they could find their way back to warmth and comfort. All over Minnesota, North Dakota and other States trains were stalled for days, the tracks in many places being under eight feet of snow.

Civic Federation Entertained.

The meeting of the National Civic Federation at the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer in Chicago gave the representatives of labor and capital an unusual opportunity for intimate intercourse. Many of the humblest and poorest wage earners thus shared in the elaborate entertainment and shook hands with multi-millionaires or gossiped with them across the table. Of the 550 persons who accepted Mrs. Palmer's invitation, 200 were labor union officials, and the rest were prominent manufacturers or financiers. The main object of the gathering was to explain the purpose of the National Civic Federation, with a view to establishing a branch in Chicago. The leaders of the federation tried to make it clear that its purpose was not to act as an arbitration board to settle labor disputes, but that it was designed to give representative men on both sides an opportunity to get personally acquainted, so that with a better understanding of each other's interests, disputes could be settled without resorting to either arbitration or strikes. The difficulty frequently is found to be that of bringing contending persons together in friendly conferences.

Addresses were made by former Mayor Low of New York, August Belmont, Grandmaster Stone of the Engineers' Brotherhood, President Mahon of the street railroad men and several others.

Possibilities of Salton Sea.

In view of the failure of all efforts to control the diversion of the Colorado river to form what is known as the Salton sea in southern California, Charles A. Byers of Los Angeles writes in the January Popular Science Monthly that eventually this artificial inland lake would extend from Volcano lake in Mexico to Indio, Cal., spreading over an area of 17,000 square miles, and have a maximum depth of 250 feet. It would be fed by irrigation canals intersecting the Colorado river near Yuma, Ariz., and its overflow would be carried into the gulf of California by the lower part of the same river. It would submerge thousands of acres of tillable land, a dozen fair-sized towns, several miles of the Southern Pacific railroad and a number of rich deposits of valuable minerals. He figures that the feed canals could be so designed as to permit the entry of ships from the gulf and making it possible for coast steamers to ply between Pacific coast ports and the present inland town of Indio, which is on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre mountains. Nevertheless it would take many years for the Colorado river to fill this vast below-sea area, but it would be possible for engineers to so change the lower section of the river bed that it would let in water from the gulf to assist in the lake's completion.

Alexieff Again in Power.

The resignation of Russia's reform admiral, Birlikoff, was coincident with the reappearance of Admiral Alexieff, who was victory of the far before the war with Japan, as a favorite of the Czar. Official statistics of the political prisoners in Russia last year show 1,252 persons were executed, 2,020 sent into penal servitude in the mines, 180 exiled to Siberia for life, 5,945 imprisoned, 562 newspapers suspended and 732 editors prosecuted.

Retirees to Try for Pole.

The Duke of Orleans has decided to send the explorer Henri Reichenow to the east coast of Greenland next summer in order to assist the expedition of Mylius Ericsson, who started out last June to explore the unknown places of the eastern shore so as to disclose the exact shape of the island of Greenland, which is believed to be the largest in the world. Ericsson will start a sleighing party about March 1. Of the twenty-six men in his party all have extensive training except the mechanician, the doctor, the steward, three sailors and two natives.

Political Comment.

Money in Campaigns.

The bill which has just passed the House to prohibit corporations from contributing to the funds of parties in political campaigns is certain to become a law. Last summer the Senate passed a bill on the same general line. The House bill makes one change in the Senate measure, and that proposes an increase in the penalty for violation. A quick agreement on the bill will be reached between the two branches. As the President, in several messages, has urged a law covering this ground, the bill will be promptly signed when he gets hold of it.

Under the bill as it has passed each branch, national banks and all other corporations organized by any law of Congress are forbidden to contribute money to be used in any canvass in which officials are to be elected. And corporations of all sorts, whether chartered by nation, state or municipality, are prohibited from giving any money in connection with an election in which presidential electors or members of either branch of Congress are to be voted for, or in which Legislatures are to be chosen which will elect United States Senators. It is not easy to see how Congress could go any farther than this has now done in its work of shutting off the financial supplies from campaign managers, for the penalties prescribed for violation of the law are heavy, and they are to be dealt out to the giver and the receiver of the contributions.

This law will undoubtedly diminish the use of money in elections. As there are no good reasons to suppose the money which has been used heretofore was employed to corrupt the voters, the reform which this act will bring may not be quite so large as its projectors imagine. Campaigns under the modern conditions cost a good deal of money. The legitimate expenses of running a canvass are necessarily heavy, and if the cash supply for paying the expenses of campaign managers, for sending out literature, and for putting spellbinders on the stump is cut off we will have to revert to the primitive methods of the antebellum days. Will this transformation improve politics? We are inclined to think that it will not. Internalized with the honesty of many of the advocates of this change there has been a good deal of demagoguery and hypocrisy in this crusade against corporate contributions to campaign funds.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President and Tariff.

If the President had desired to open the tariff question he would not have hesitated to do so in his recent message. But we find one of the longest messages on record without a mention of the word tariff. One paper, the Des Moines Register and Leader, is of the opinion that the President suppressed his tariff views because of fear that some one would thwart his other reforms if he opened the tariff. This is the most ignoble motive that has so far been attached to any one of the President's acts. Mr. Roosevelt is not that sort of a coward. The paper in question simply makes him appear as a coward in order to sustain its own contentions on the tariff.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Not Careful as to Facts.

If the opening chapter of Miss Ida M. Tarbell's serial on "The Tariff in Our Times," which appears in the American Magazine, is indicative of the spirit and purposes of the whole work, its measures may be taken without awaiting additional installments. Miss Tarbell is evidently a thoroughgoing "progressive." She displays about as much affection for the American system of protection as the average tariff ripper cares to confess. Her purpose is evidently to arouse and intensify popular feeling against protection, and in doing this she is not always careful as to her facts.—Des Moines Capital.

The Right Slogan.

Tom Reed once said that it was easy enough to frame a satisfactory tariff bill in your own mind, but when you came to frame it in Congress it was a different proposition. That is the situation exactly, and we had better be content with what we have rather than try to fly to evils we know not of. Every one is prosperous, and attempted tariff revisions might prove disastrous and upset our whole kettle of fish. So for the present "Let well enough alone" would seem to be the real patriotic slogan on tariff matters.—Melrose (Mass.) News.

Limits.

The elderly man had evidently loved and lost out. "I suppose," he said, "that my gray hairs do not appeal to you."

"Oh, I respect the few gray hairs you have," rejoined she of the refrigerator heart, "but somehow I am unable to generate any respect for your bald pate."

Comedian—Then you should be thankful, old chap.

Perhaps if he had been there he would have roared it even worse.

No Occasion for It.

Miss Ascum—Do you mean to say you weren't in church at all during the summer?

Miss Swellman—Of course I wasn't. A wedding in summer is an unheard-of thing in our set.—Philadelphia Press.

A Happy Wedding.

Upon his knees he begged of her: "O! be my wife, my darling, please!"

Her answer you may all infer: "Be answered him upon his knees."—Philadelphia Press.

In Job's Lute.

"Merry! Just think of the marriage feast a Mormon has to pay!"

AMERICAN MILCH COW.

SHE IS DRAINED FOR THE BENEFIT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Enormous Sums of Money Sent Each Year by Foreign-Born Wage Earners in the United States to Needy Relatives in Old Countries.

The extent to which the American milch cow is drained for the benefit of foreign countries is made the subject of an interesting editorial in the New York Tribune. It would certainly seem that she is furnishing milk for all creation in increasing quantities. The American Economist has already shown that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the huge sum of \$43,047,807 went out of the United States in the shape of postal money orders payable abroad, and that the total of such orders issued in the seven past protection years, 1900 to 1906, inclusive, was \$240,149,082, against a total of \$112,580,585 for the eight earlier years from 1892 to 1899, inclusive, years made leaner by free trade tariff legislation. Attention was also drawn to the fact that with the addition of money mailed in registered letters, in express money orders and in bank drafts of small amounts the total sent back to Europe by our foreign born wage earners would probably not fall far short of \$100,000,000 in 1906.

From figures published by the Austro-Hungarian Colonial Society, it appears that in 1903 the remittances of Americans and Hungarians settled in America amounted to \$33,000,000, while the gross value of Austro-Hungarian exports to America in the same year amounted to only \$9,000,000. It thus falls out that the poorly paid workers of Continental Europe yield a far greater profit to their former home countries after emigrating to the United States than if they had never emigrated.

It is, moreover, true, as the Tribune points out, that a considerable percentage of our immigrants remain in this country only long enough to accumulate savings that will enable them to go back and spend the remainder of their lives in the mother land. All told, the money remitted abroad and the money carried abroad by returning wage earners must amount to a rather formidable sum each year.

This sum must then be added to the already great bulk of our foreign fixed charges, such as payments to foreign steamship companies for carrying American passengers and freights, estimated at \$200,000,000 a year, the interest and dividends on foreign investments in the United States, and the sums spent abroad by American tourists. When all these items of outgo are footed up they reach a total so great as to seriously affect the question of national debts and credits. They demonstrate the absolute necessity of protection trade balances averaging \$500,000,000 a year, representing our excess of exports over imports.

If we bought where we sold, as the free traders and "reformers" would have us do; if we entered upon the system of increasing our foreign trade through the acceptance of larger limits in payments for our exports; if, for example, our \$1,750,000,000 of sales abroad were canceled by \$1,750,000,000 of purchases abroad, how would we then meet our foreign fixed charges of at least \$400,000,000 a year? We could not meet them except by running into debt deeper and deeper through bond issues to cover annual deficits.

As the case now stands, our protection trade balance is ample to take care of our foreign liabilities and leave something over with which to buy back American securities held abroad. Instead of going deeper into debt, as would inevitably be the case if we did not restrict competitive imports by a protective tariff, we are gradually paying our debts owed abroad, while at the same time enormously increasing our wealth at home.

The Tribune proposes no remedy for the heavy outflow of American money in the form of remittances abroad by wage earners of foreign birth. Nor do we know of any way to prevent foreigners from coming here and earning big wages and sending them back to Europe, unless it be by restricting immigration or prohibiting it altogether. In the present condition of the labor market, when three jobs are looking for two men; that remedy does not seem feasible.

Yes; there is another remedy. Reverse the tariff downward; approach a free trade basis; reduce prices of commodities; reduce wages, and the \$100,000,000 of annual remittances abroad by American wage earners will rapidly dwindle to one-quarter of that sum, or less. The tide of immigrants seeking work will also fall away. But that, too, is a remedy which all excepting free traders and "reformers" will shrink from applying. So it would seem that the American cow must continue to give milk to all mankind. Fortunately, through protection to American labor and industry, the cow has enough and to spare.

Gets Back at Him.

Newed—When you say anything that makes your wife angry what does she do—threaten to return to her parents?

Oldwed—Worse than that. She reports some of the fool things I said during our courtship.

Heavy Frost.

Knight—How did your new comedy go?

Wright—Oh, you mean my tragedy. Knight—But I thought it was a comedy?

Wright—I thought so, too, until I saw the box-office receipts.

Received Assistance.

"He said he was going to propose to you and that he thought perhaps if he got embarrassed you would help him out."

"He was helped out, all right, but it was papa who helped him."—Houston Post.

At It Again.

He—What a lovely complexion Miss Pinkie has!

COURTESY SEEN IN SPAIN.

Travelers Get Best Idea While Japs Voyaging by Mail Third Class.

The stranger can not perhaps more easily get a glimpse of the true and ancient Spain than by acquiring the habit of traveling third class. The seats, indeed, are hard, but the company is usually excellent, charming in its manners and not offensive in any sense. Here a constant series of novel pictures is presented to the traveler, who may quietly study them at leisure. Perhaps it is a dozen merry girls on their way to a festival, packed tightly together and laden with packages; some, the more sedate among them, wear mantillas, some bright handkerchiefs on their heads or go with hair uncovered, but however they are dressed, to whatever class they belong, they are all clean and sweet.

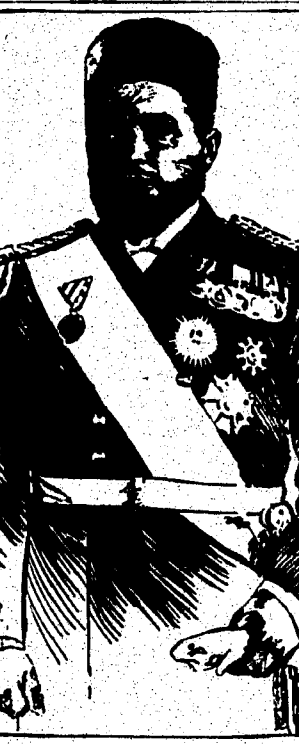
Or perhaps it is a less crowded carriage one enters; there are two middle-class Spaniards and a peasant group of three; a fat, jolly, middle-aged man in a peasant's costume, but clean and new, almost stylish; a woman of like age—one of those free, robust, kindly women whom Spain produces so often, and a pretty bareheaded girl, evidently her daughter, though the man seems a friend or relative who is escorting them on their journey. By and by, when we have been some hours on our journey, he lifts from the seat in front of him the large, heavy, embroidered wallet—the alforja, which Sancho Panza was always so anxious to keep well filled—unwinds it and draws out one of the great, flat, delicious Spanish loaves and throws it on the woman's lap.

Then a dish of stewed meat appears and the bread is cut in slices which serve as plates for the meat. But before the meal is begun the peasant turns round with a hearty "Gusta?" It is the invitation to share in the feast which every polite Spaniard must make even to strangers who happen to be present, and it is, as a matter of course, politely refused. "Muchas gracias." Before long the black leather wine bottle is produced from the wallet and the meal proceeds.

At its final stage some kind of sweetmeat appears and small fragments are offered to the two middle-class Spaniards, and then—with a slight half movement, expressing a fine courtesy restrained by the fact of offering an offensive attention—to the foreign caballero also. It is not improper to accept this time and now the leather bottle is handed round and the middle-class Spaniards avail themselves of it, though with awkward unfamiliarity—Atlantic Monthly.

THE AMER OF AFGHANISTAN.

British India has been doing honor to a royal visitor from beyond the northwest frontier, who bears the name of Habibullah Khan and rules mountainous Afghanistan, which acts as a buffer between Russia and Britain. The Amer is thirty-five years of age, and succeeded his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, in 1901. His crown is not



HABIBULLAH KHAN.

an easy one, for the intrigues of the Queen mother and the jealousy of his brothers cause him constant anxiety. That is one of the reasons why he has elected to lean on British support.

Uses for Cast-Off Shoes.

What becomes of old boots and shoes has hitherto been almost as puzzling a problem as where all the pigs go to. The solution, however, is given in the Boot and Shoe Trades Journal.

Old boots and shoes of leather are cut up into small pieces and then are put for two days in chloride of sulphur, the effect of which is to make the leather hard and brittle.

When this is fully effected the material is withdrawn from the action of the chloride of sulphur, washed with water, dried and ground to powder. It is then mixed with some substance that will cause it to adhere together, such as asphalt or other resinous material or even good glue and a thick solution of strong gum.

It is afterward pressed into molds to form combs, buttons and a variety of other useful objects.

Frusulate of potash is also made out of old leather. It is heated with pearl ash and old iron hoops in a large pot. The nitrogen and carbon form cyanogen and then unite with the iron and potassium. The soluble portions are dissolved out and the resulting salt, added to one of iron, produces the well-known Prussian blue, either for dyeing purposes or as a pigment.

Dissevered.

"Then Mr. Richly didn't really give according to his means?" said the minister's wife.

"No," replied the minister, "merely according to his means."—Philadelphia Press.



Captain "Bill" McDonald, who will figure as an important witness in the expected congressional investigation of the "shooting up" of Brownsville by soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been a Texas Ranger for over twenty years and is captain of the Rangers in the Brownsville district. It was Captain McDonald who arrested the

who, as alleged, actually perpetrated the outrage, and who later, upon demand of the military commander turned the accused men over to him. McDonald is one of the noted characters of the Southwest. He has been in many desperate encounters and his body is scarred with bullet wounds. His own revolver, however, bears scores of "nicks," but the victims of his unerring aim had all been lawbreakers.

Francis J. Heney, who is one of the leading figures in the San Francisco graft investigation, is the attorney who was selected by Attorney General Moody to represent the government in the Oregon land swindle cases. His activity led to the indictment and conviction of the late Senator Mitchell and other influential politicians. Now he has added to his reputation by collecting evidence against the alleged grafters of San Francisco.

James McCrea, who has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is one of the noted railway men of the country. He is credited with possessing great executive ability and has held the position of first vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh since 1891. Mr. McCrea was born in Philadelphia in 1848, and began his railway career in 1865 as a roadman. He has been with the Pennsylvania Road since 1871, having since that time filled various positions on the different divisions. Since 1898 Mr. McCrea also has been at the head of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road. For a long time he has been regarded as the logical successor of the late President Cussatt as executive of the Pennsylvania.

Senator Giuseppe Saraceni, formerly premier of Italy and minister of the interior, is dead at Bistagno. He was 85 years old.

Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, who, with members of his party, is accused of making merry on board a steamer at Kingston while victims of the earthquake groaned and screamed under the treatment of physicians, is a noted Liverpool merchant and shipowner. Sir Alfred began life as a cabin boy on a vessel of the steamship line which his company now controls and rapidly made his way in life. He has been especially energetic in exploiting colonial trade and was made a knight companion of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his Jamaican and West African services.

Senator Cullerton has introduced a bill in Congress prohibiting the sending of any information regarding dealings in cotton futures either over interstate telephone lines or through the mails.

William H. Langdon, district attorney at San Francisco, has recently come into prominence in connection with the scandal in the Gold Gate City. Although he was put into office by the party in power he suspected that the administration was not free from official crookedness and was instrumental in having the Mayor indicted for graft.

W. E. Langdon. Although he was removed by the administration forces, the courts decided that the action was illegal.

Capt. Thomas Peabody, who commanded the transport Sheridan when it ran on a reef off Hawaii last summer, has been suspended for six months.

John W. Riddle, the new ambassador to Russia, is a native of Philadelphia and graduated from Harvard. Mr. Riddle began his diplomatic career as secretary of the American legation to Turkey, a position he held for six years. Then for two years Mr. Riddle was secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, a post for which he was specially fitted on account of his facility in the Russian language. After two more years as a diplomatic agent and consul general in Egypt he was appointed to the Serbian mission.

JOHN W. RIDDLE.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAI MERR, Editor and Proprietor.

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Three Months.....25

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 7

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LANSING, MICH., Jan., 1, 1907.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet in the City of Grand Rapids on THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1907.

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Regents of the University, one candidate for Member of the State Board of Education and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the provisions of law and the action of the State Central Committee, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each three hundred of the total vote cast therein for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election and one additional delegate for a moiety of 151 voter or more.

Under the resolution of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the state convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock a. m. on the day of the state convention, and elect officers as follows: to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

- 1—One Vice-President.
- 2—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3—One member of the committee on Credentials.
- 4—One member of the committee on Permanent Organization and Order of business.
- 5—One member of the committee on Resolutions.

In compliance with the resolution adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention is urged to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Clare, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of delegates to the state convention from his county, and the chairman of each county delegation is requested to deliver the credentials of his delegation to the member of the Committee on Credentials chosen at his district caucus.

GARRIT J. DIEKEMA,
Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD,
Secretary.

Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

Attorney General Bjorl has commenced suit in behalf of the state of Michigan against the Crucible Steel Company of America, for \$51,000, representing a penalty of \$1000 a month for sixty-one months charged against that organization for failing to file its articles of incorporation and to otherwise comply with the laws of the state. If this suit shall be decided in the state's favor, and the attorney general will make a strenuous effort to have it so decided, there will be further large additions to the funds in the state treasury provided through the enforcement of similar penalties. In any event it will be a matter of importance to the state to have the possibility of the collection of such penalties fully determined.

One duty of the present legislature will be the rearrangement of the senate districts in a more equitable apportionment than the present. The members of the senate of 1907 were elected under the apportionment of 1895, which was a reenactment of that of 1892, because of the annulment by the supreme court last year of the act of 1905, which was a reenactment of the apportionment of 1901. Thus the districts as at present existing are fifteen years old, and of course great inequalities in population have arisen. The first district, in the city of Detroit for instance, has 110,053 population by the census of 1904 while the fifteenth, composed of Barry and Eaton counties, has but 52,731. The ninth, embracing Calhoun and Kalamazoo, right alongside of this one, has 102,785. The fourth, in Wayne county, has 108,434, and the nineteenth, Clinton and Gratiot, 55,744. There are five members of the present senate representing each over one hundred thousand people, and five others representing each less than sixty-four thousand. The proper ratio is between seventy-nine and eighty thousand. Senator Peck of Jackson is chairman of the senate committee on apportionments, and Representative Prosser of Genesee is chairman of the house committee. There will need to be a rearrangement of representative districts to some extent, also, as inequalities here are about as great as in the other case. The apportionment of these districts by the last legislature was not attacked in the court, and was not disturbed; but it was the arrangement of 1901 re-enacted, and fails now to afford so fair a division as it should, and a bill will be prepared to give one more member of Wayne county, and reduce some of the present inequalities. The ratio for representation is 25,000, and the present districts vary from fifteen thousand to forty-six thousand.

Senator Ming of Cheboygan has introduced his anti-cigarette bill, which he pushed unsuccessfully two years ago when he was a member of the house; and Representative Dickinson of Charlotte has introduced a similar one in the house. Senator Russell of Kent has introduced one to authorize boards of supervisors to make contracts for the cure of drunkenness, morphine and cigarette habits and the like, and providing that persons so addicted may upon third arrest be sent to an institution for treatment, instead of sending them to jail.

Almost within the last ten years the number in attendance at the University of Michigan have doubled. According to the calendars, the actual figures for 1890, are 2,153 students, and for 1897, or just ten years ago this coming June, 2,975 students. The present year we shall have a total of 4,800 at least, and it is more than probable that it will be 5,000 in another twelve-month. Since the quarter mill tax was granted in 1899 the number of students has increased 1,600, or about 33 1/2 per cent.

The United States Commissioner of Education has just issued a preliminary report, in which are found some significant figures. During the past year there were enrolled in the public schools of the country 16,469,007 pupils, as against 1,418,322 in private and parochial schools of all kinds. Twenty-five years ago the expenditure for public schools amounted to \$1.56 per capita of population; in 1905 it was \$3.49. Within fifteen years school property has more than doubled in value. The public school in America has filled and will continue to fill a large place in the life of the nation.

After three years of hard fighting Rep. Loud of Michigan has succeeded in getting into the naval appropriation bill a provision which will probably save the government enough money each year to build a battleship. Rep. Loud always has protested that money was wasted in the government shipyards because of the jealousies of the chiefs of bureaus who insist on having separate plants. Loud has succeeded in getting a provision in the naval bill for an investigation of conditions by two naval officers and three civilians. It is admitted that this will result in a consolidation of shipyards and in a saving of five millions a year, without hampering the work.—Detroit Journal.

The auctioneers, that is, some of them, want a law requiring a \$25 license for the privilege of conducting public sales. They held a meeting here a few days ago, calling themselves the Michigan Auctioneers' Association, and decide to ask for such a law, in the belief that it would shut out a class of criers who are willing to do business for less pay than some of them want. This a method of stifling competition in business, which is becoming quite the thing nowadays. We pass laws to forbid railroads from charging more than a certain rate, and pass laws to restrain others from charging less than a certain rate; we pass laws to create privileged classes with the exclusive right to conduct various businesses in restraint of trade; and sometimes we do more governing and regulating than is good for us.

On January 9, John A. Johnson was for the second time inaugurated as governor of Minnesota. His message contained some strong recommendations which, if carried out, will work to the great advantage of the state and people. He recommends taxation of iron mines on a tonnage basis, increased taxation for express and sleeping car companies, payment of railroad taxes semi-annually, taxation of telephone companies on interstate business, further reduction of freight rates, anti-pass and a two-cent passenger fare law; a reciprocal demurrage law, orders of railroad commission to take effect at once, regardless of appeal, private banks abolished, thorough investigation of the lumber trust, primary law amended, but not to include state officers, fellow-servant liability rule to be abolished, state to conform with uniform divorce law plans, Mueller law of Illinois to be adopted to aid municipal ownership, revision of pure food laws, lobbyists to be required to register and make all arguments before committees.

The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the labor question in Panama has returned from its labors and reports that President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are wrong in declaring that Chinese labor would be needed to complete the ditch. Every member of the committee is opposed to importing Chinese men to labor on the canal, saying that it is not only unnecessary but not advisable. Spanish laborers have been found efficient, and they are being secured in increasing numbers. A famine in the northern part of Spain has made it easy to secure workers at 30 cents an hour, an almost unheard-of wage in that section. Sixteen hundred Spanish laborers are now en route to Panama. Labor from Spain, Italy, Martinique, the Barbadoes and Jamaica is becoming more plentiful, and as long as laborers from these places can be kept coming it will not be necessary to call upon China. At present there are about 7,000 laborers on the canal, and 15,000 more are needed. Jackson Smith, manager of labor headquarters, says it is necessary to have 30,000 laborers on the isthmus if 15,000 are to be kept at work, the desertions being so numerous.

Heart O' My Heart

Heart o' my Heart as the day is done
Homeward I turn to thee;
Knowing full well at the setting sun
Love waits to welcome me.
Weary my feet, but I haste away
After the toll is through,
Eager to see and eager to be.
Heart o' My Heart, with you.

Heart o' My Heart we take our way
On through the fleeting years;
Snows of winter and rains of May,
Never with doubts or fears.
Smoother the path to my tired feet,
Brighter the skies of blue;
Sweeter the rest in the snug home nest,
Heart o' My Heart, with you.

Heart o' My Heart, come good, come ill,
Stormy the weather, or bright,
Gleanings of love your dear eyes fill,
Shining by day or night,
Onward I go, your hand in mine,
Strong in your love so true;
Fair as the rose now the old world grows,
Heart o' My Heart, with you.

Heart o' My Heart, we side by side
Wander on love's highway;
Hand in hand whatever betide,
Trusting, let come what may.
Slowly the sun dips in the west,
Still I my way pursue
On to the goal of the weary soul,
Heart o' My Heart, with you.
—W. M. M.

Train Buried in Snow.

Twice buried in mountains of snow their train stalled for twenty-four hours, with their food supplies exhausted, with heat in only one car, the passengers of the Great Northern Oriental limited train from the Pacific coast passed a vote of appreciation of the heroic efforts of the train crew in safe guarding them and on their arrival at Minneapolis, Minn., they delivered a letter of thanks to A. L. Craig, passenger traffic manager of the road.

A. V. Swanburg, an employee of the postoffice department at Washington, D.C., who boarded the train at Kalispell, Mont., said:

"We were twice stranded in snow drifts, first at Midvale, Mont., for about fourteen hours, and then about a mile west of Gifford, Mont., for about twenty-four hours.

"The blizzard was at its height, blowing fifty miles an hour and hurling the fine snow of the plains against our train until every coach was banked in nearly to the top. The engine had forged into the drift as far as it could go, leaving only the top of the smoke stack visible, and even that was soon hid from view. It was bitter cold, probably 40 below zero.

"There we were, within a mile of a station, unable to move a wheel. The water in the engine gave out, and the fire had to be dragged. With the dead engine buried in the snow, and the coaches rapidly disappearing in the drift which was growing higher every minute, the train crew became alarmed lest the train, which had been following us all the way might rush on to the almost hidden train."

Daily reports coming from North Dakota telling of the exhaustion of fuel. The railroads have failed to supply many of the towns, and the coal problem is again assuming great seriousness.

Inability of the railroads to keep traffic moving, has contrived much to the cause, and towns threatened with immediate exhaustion of fuel are facing a menace of grave proportions.

Following is a telegram from Lawton, giving an example of the situation that prevails in many North Dakota towns:

"All fuel of every description exhausted. Must have relief immediately."

Another telegram from New Rockford reads:

"Must have aid at once. No fuel for ten days. No groceries for over three weeks. Cars of fuel on road for six weeks not received. People are suffering."

WANTED—By a prominent monthly magazine, with large, high-class circulation, local representative to look after renewals and increase subscription list in Grayling and vicinity, on a salary basis, with a continuing interest from year to year in the business. Experience desirable, but not essential. Good opportunity for the right person. Address Publisher, box 59, Station O, New York.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1907.

Present Hon. Wellington Patterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daisy Crutchen, deceased. Amanda Tyler, having filed in said court her petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and the administration with the Will annexed of said estate be granted to Marjorie Hanson of the Village of Grayling or to some other suitable person.

For The Entire Family!

The Big Three

N. York Tribune Farmer

Review of Reviews

Success Magazine

The Greatest Subscription Bargain of the Year.

New York Tribune Farmer.

Weekly, 20 pages, 12 1/2 x 18 inches. The most thoroughly practical and helpful up-to-date illustrated weekly for every member of the farmers family. Regular price per year.....\$1.00

Review of Reviews.

Monthly, 125 pages, 7x10 inches. Edited by Dr. Albert Shaw, whose monthly comments on current history, at home and abroad, are recognized as the most intelligent and valuable found in any periodical. Contains hundreds of portraits of "people in the public eye," of cartoons, illustrations and most valuable original articles. Regular price per year.....\$3.00

Success Magazine.

Monthly, 60 to 100 pages, 10x14 inches. Every issue is full of brilliant and fascinating serial and short stories, original articles on "The Work of the World," with departments covering all phases "The Home Life and the Person," and with many inspirational features. Regular price per year.....\$1.00

The regular price of these three great publications is.....\$5.00

Our price for these three great publications and the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, for new or paid in advance subscribers.....\$4.00

Subscriptions may begin any time. Separate subscriptions to the magazines will not be received. The three Publications must be sent to one address. Send all orders to

The Crawford Avalanche,
GRAYLING, MICH.

Additional Local Matter

Coming! Tuesday evening February 12, 1907, the Herald Square Moving Picture Company, will present at the Opera House, the latest, most sensational and startling moving pictures that has ever been produced here. The entertainment will also include, illustrated Song Features. They come highly recommended. Admission 15, 25 and 35 cents. Reserved seats will be on sale at the Central Drug Store.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crawford County Farmers Telephone Co., Dr. S. N. Insley, Frank Love, John Love, J. J. Colten, and Chas. Nichols were elected trustees for the ensuing year. A committee was instructed to induce those share holders who hold less than three shares to increase their holdings to that number, which would give an amount more than sufficient to meet all present obligations and have several hundred dollars left for improvements. If that plan fails an assessment will be levied to wipe out the present debt.

Last year some of our farmers found that clover seed was a very profitable product to haul to market. It was thoroughly demonstrated that it can be raised here in Crawford county as well as anywhere in Michigan. An article is going the rounds of some of the papers down in the "Thumb" to the effect that a farmer in Tuscola county threshed 82 bushels of clover seed from clover which grew on 16 acres of land. He drew the seed to market in one load and got \$6.75 per bushel, or \$553.50. He also sold 15 tons of chaff at \$5.00 a ton which brought the total of the cash product of 16 acres to \$728.50.

A fatal accident occurred Wednesday afternoon, when Daniel Brado was killed. He with several others, who are working for James Yuell, were cutting trees on Will Turner's farm. Mr. Brado and George Barnes had a leaning tree ready to fall and were moving out of the way when the tree split. The upper half flew backward striking Mr. Brado in the back, killing him instantly. Had he gone a foot farther he would have escaped. Mr. Brado was an old pioneer, an old soldier and a respected citizen. On Feb. 1st he would have been 66 years old. He leaves a widow, two daughters, Ada and Mrs. James Turner, and four sons, Will, Henry, Ellery, and Daniel, Jr., to mourn his loss. The family have the sympathy of the entire community.—Otsego County Herald.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, Febr. 10th.
10.30 a. m. Preaching.

The pastor will preach a five minute sermon every Sunday Morning to the children.

11.30 a. m. Sabbath School.
6 p. m., C. E. Meeting. Topic:—Lessons from the Patriarchs. The first considered is Noah. Mr. J. Valentine is the leader.

7 p. m. Preaching.
7 p. m. Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting.

All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Methodist Church.

Quarterly meeting next Sunday, in the morning Rev. L. N. Moon P. E. will preach and hold the Communion services of the church.

In the evening the pastor Rev. E. W. Frazee will give his lecture on Abraham Lincoln, the second lecture in the course of three patriotic and historical lectures on "The Three Great Americans."

1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES, HARDWARE,
FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

PRE INVENTORY SALE!

A. KRAUS & SON,
Leading One Price Store,

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Mettler, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank,
Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary.
Agent for Witter's Laundry
Saginaw, Mich.

The City
Livery Sale & Feed Stable
Geo. Langevin, Prop.



First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices.
Special Attention to the sporting trade.

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets

TO TONE AND STRENGTHEN
the bowel muscles and nerves, and stimulate the secretions of the liver. One natural easy movement of the bowels each day will keep the body drainage open, and prevent constipation, biliousness, stomach trouble, headache, backache, colds and rheumatism.

"I suffered for years with Constipation but found nothing so good as Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets. I consider myself completely cured and am thankful for it."

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets are best for children's bowels. Chocolate coated tablets, easy to take, never gripe or cause pain. 10c, 25c and \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE MCKENZIE DRUG CO., DETROIT, MICH.

PITKIN'S BARN PAINT

"A tumble-down, weather-beaten barn is a disgrace to the farm, and there is no excuse for it. It detracts from the value of your holdings and is just so much money thrown away. Your good right hand, a good brush, and

"I suffered for years with Constipation but found nothing so good as Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets. I consider myself completely cured and am thankful for it."

Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets are best for children's bowels. Chocolate coated tablets, easy to take, never gripe or cause pain. 10c, 25c and \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE MCKENZIE DRUG CO., DETROIT, MICH.

For Sale by
SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Lincoln the Emancipator.

THE VALENTINE OF MY YOUTH.

My teens were still dispensing wine
When, caping all their dear delights,
My first and sweetest valentine
Beamed on me from enchanted heights.
Her hair was like the summer dawn,
Her cheeks a pair of rosy lures;
The illustration, I might remark,
Her cheeks were rosy as yours!

Her mouth had such a teasing play
Of pouting like a poppy bud,
And then enclosing in a way
To stir the most averse blood;
Her eyes with love and pity lit
Were beacons to lost suitors!
Indeed, my dear, I must admit
Your eyes are not so bright as hers!

Her voice—what's that I see, A tear?
Why, dear, 'tis your young charms I sing!
When we changed, you know, since that dim
Year when we faced forward for a ring,
While I am camped this side the line
You still possess my love, and be
My love, my only valentine!
Edward W. Barnard, Jr., in Muesey's.

MARIE'S VALENTINE

By Elizabeth Whitley

"Girls, are you going to make any valentines this year?" asked Marie, as the group were walking home from the gymnasium after basketball practice.

"O, yes, let's," said Marie.

"It is a lot more fun than buying them," said Marie.

"Can't we do it together?" asked Edna.

"When?" said Marie.

"O, come to my house Wednesday after school. Nothing is going on then. Be sure to bring your water colors and paper. I may rule out all printed pictures and verses and make it all original," said Marie.

"O, dear! I can't!" objected Olive.

"See here, Olive Warner," and Marie faced Olive sternly. "If you don't stop this minute you'll spoil it all! I'd like to know why it is that we never try to do anything together that some one doesn't object to."

"Of course you can do it, Olive," said Marie.

"And if you get stuck, you know, we will all help. We always do have to help each other, anyway. One person alone never does very much."

"Here we are at my house," said Marie.

"Good-by, Olive, and don't be foolish. Girls, do be sure to come just as early as you can. As Marie ran up the steps, she heard the others utter a chorus of "Good-byes" after her.

Promptly on Wednesday came the laughing group of girls.

"How will we begin, girls?" said Edna.

"Well, of course, we must put a heart somewhere," said Marie.

"Of course," Olive added, in a tone of voice that made Marie exclaim: "For goodness sake, girls, don't get sentimental."

"Valentines without sentiment would be very funny things, I'm sure," said Olive in an aggrieved voice.

"Well, sentiment is one thing, and getting sentimental is another," began Marie.

"Hear—hear!" called out Edna.

"Well, it is," continued Marie. "Sentiment is the love of beautiful pictures and music, and fine ideas; the noble things you feel in your heart and in nature; and getting sentimental is—well, it is—"

"Just being dead foolish, that's all," supplemented Marie.

"I guess it's what you think people are thinking about you," said Edna.

"Specially about you," laughed Edna.

"Humph!" said Marie, who was used to three brothers and their numerous chums. "I don't see anything to be afraid of in boys. They are just as sentimental as girls, anyway. Wait till you see the valentines they send."

"Well," said Marie, "mine is going to be perfectly peachy. I'll give you three guesses where it is going to."

"Yale," said Olive and Edna in unison.

"Guess again," said Marie.

"It can't be your forsaken 'Yale' for 'Princeton,' after all you've said," exclaimed the girls.

"Guess again, and Marie held up her valentine in such a tantalizing way that the girls clustered eagerly around her, Edna exclaiming, "What on earth are you doing to it, Marie?"

"Well, in the first place, I'm putting in the sun, to make a kind of 'halo of glory' over all. It is the kind of thing you always do see in the people you like. Then the heart has a crown around it. I'm going to put stars over here, and a wreath like this."

"When starlight into sunshine turns
The flaming heart of true love burns,
Its radiance is for thee."

"I say, girls, that is a peach," exclaimed Edna.

"There is a good deal of 'Harvard' color about it," speculated Olive.

"Well, valentines are sent to some one you think a good deal of, and that means 'Yale' or 'Princeton' for Marie," said Marie decidedly.

"Three times and out," said Marie.

"Girls, you simply can't guess, for I'm going to send mine to some one I don't like at all."

"O—O—O!" came in a chorus of astonishment.

"Of all queer things!" said Edna, catching her breath.

"Girls, she's getting brain fever," said Olive.

"No, 'Valentines on the brain'—a new disease," said the gentle Edna.

"Dreaming!" exclaimed Marie. "Pinch her and wake her up! She is talking in her sleep!"

"I'm awake enough," said Marie, "but really and truly I did dream about it."

"O, what fun! Do tell us about it!" chorused the group.

"I was in the loveliest sunshine," began Marie, "much lovelier than any I have ever seen when awake. And I felt as happy and seemed to love everybody in the whole wide world. It seemed just as though the sunshine was a part of every one; only in a lot of people it was no larger than stars. The sunniest people seemed to wear something like crowns, very shining and white. And I wanted all of them to wear the same."

"O, it was perfectly lovely, girls!"

"Then it seemed to me that those who were the most different from each other, like boys and girls, could help each other better than just girls alone or boys alone. Indeed, it was the people the most different from each other who made all the sunshine by working together. The boys I meant to send valentines to had a lot of the white sunshine about them. The one I disliked most of all was sort of cloudy, and I felt I must help in some way to make a pure radiance for him. When I awoke it all seemed to connect with valentines, and I decided to send one to the boy I didn't like."



The hour was on us; where the man?
The faithful sands unfaltering ran,
And up the way of tears
He came into the years.

Our pastoral captain: Forth he came,
As one that answers to his name;
Nor dreamed how high his charge,
His work how fair and large—

To set the stones back in the wall,
Lest the divided house should fall,
And peace from men depart,
Hope and the childlike heart.

We looked on him: "Tis he," we said,
"Come crownless and unheralded,
The shepherd who will keep
The flocks, will fold the sheep."

Unknightly, yes; yet 'twas the mien
Presaging the immortal scene,
Some battle of His wars
Who saileth up the stars.

Nor would he take the past between
His hands, wife's and child's clean,
Commanding greatness wait

"I don't believe I understand your valentine, Marie," said Edna, "but it certainly is different."

"I think it is perfectly lovely," said Marie.

"Good-by, girls!"

"Good-by!" "Good-by!" And the merry group was gone.—Chicago Tribune.

"I guess that is why all the boys like Marie so much," said Olive. "She understands them all. I wonder why all girls don't have brothers!"

"Well, there's a difference in brothers, you know," said Edna. "Some are so nice to their sisters and others are simply horrid."

"I don't see why girls and boys should feel they are so different," said Marie.

"They are not," said Marie. "I know I'm a boy inside. Girls are important, of course, but I wish every day I was a boy, sure enough."

"Ugh, Marie, how can you?" exclaimed Olive.

"Olive, it is an awful pity that you haven't brothers, or something," said Marie.

"You wouldn't feel so afraid of boys then, and get so sentimental."

"I tell you, girls," she continued, "boys are the best thing going if they only have the right kind of mothers to begin with. You see, the right kind of mother is a regular chum. She understands things. She never scolds, and you know perfectly well that if you told lies or killed people she'd be your mother and stand by you, just the same, only she has a way of making you feel that you wouldn't do such things, no matter how much you want to."

"Three cheers for Marie!" exclaimed Edna.

"Three cheers for our darling mothers!" added Edna.

"Mine is expecting me home in ten minutes, girls; I must leave your fascinating company," said Olive.

"I must go also—wait for me," said Edna.

"Girls, can't we meet again, to finish our valentines together?"

"O, yes," said Edna; "come to my house Friday."

"All right—Good-by, Marie. I've had a lively time."

"Three times and out," said Marie.

"Girls, you simply can't guess, for I'm going to send mine to some one I don't like at all."

"O—O—O!" came in a chorus of astonishment.

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"O, it was perfectly lovely, girls!"

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"O, it was perfectly lovely, girls!"

"Then it seemed to me that those who were the most different from each other, like boys and girls, could help each other better than just girls alone or boys alone. Indeed, it was the people the most different from each other who made all the sunshine by working together. The boys I meant to send valentines to had a lot of the white sunshine about them. The one I disliked most of all was sort of cloudy, and I felt I must help in some way to make a pure radiance for him. When I awoke it all seemed to connect with valentines, and I decided to send one to the boy I didn't like."

"Three times and out," said Marie.

"Girls, you simply can't guess, for I'm going to send mine to some one I don't like at all."

"O—O—O!" came in a chorus of astonishment.

"Of all queer things!" said Edna, catching her breath.

"Girls, she's getting brain fever," said Olive.

"No, 'Valentines on the brain'—a new disease," said the gentle Edna.

"Dreaming!" exclaimed Marie. "Pinch her and wake her up! She is talking in her sleep!"

"I'm awake enough," said Marie, "but really and truly I did dream about it."

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Till he stand at the gate;
The awful lares of the dead,
Time's mighty vintage cup,
And drink all honor up.

No flutter of the banners bold
Borne by the lusty sons of old,
The haughty conquerors
Set forward to their wars.

Not his their blare, their pageantries,
Their goal, their liberty, was not his;
Humbly he came to keep
The flocks, to fold the sheep.

The need comes not without the man;
The present hours unceasing ran,
And up the way of tears
He came into the years.

Our pastoral captain, skilled to crook
The spear into the pruning hook,
The simple, kindly man,
Lincoln, American.

—John Vance Cheney, in New York Independent.

"So have I—"
"And I—"
"Thank you so much for the lovely afternoon, Marie—Good-by—"

"Good-by, girls!"

"Good-by!" "Good-by!" And the merry group was gone.—Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln and the Quaker.

In the beautiful Lake Champlain is a large island, with several separate townships. Somewhere about 1785 a family of Quakers came from the South and found the place. "The Lord," they say, "has led us into ways of peace. Here we will live, and the blessings of heaven will be with us." They labored at their wholesome toil and their minds were filled with wholesome thoughts. Sun and storm succeeded sun and storm, and the years passed, and they found rest unto the third generation.

In 1841, when the stricken country cried for men to save her, the note of war came to the island, and the great-grandson of the first Quaker was drafted. "But it will be no use," he said. "I shall never fight. My mother taught me it is a sin. It is her religion and my father's and my father's." I shall never raise my hand to kill any one."

The recruiting officer took little notice. "Well, see about that later," he commented carelessly.

The regiment went to Washington and the Quaker boy drilled placidly and shot straight. "But I shall never fight," he reiterated.

Word went out that there was a traitor in the ranks. The lieutenant conferred with the captain, and all the forms of punishment devised for refractory soldiers were visited on him. He went through them without flinching, and there was only one thing left. He was taken before the colonel.

"What does this mean?" demanded the officer. "Don't you know you will be shot?"

The Quaker was a manly boy with steady eyes and a square chin, and he smiled a little. "That is nothing," he said. "The colonel didn't think I was afraid, did he?"

The prisoner went back to the guard-house and the colonel went to the President, to Lincoln, who was great because he knew the hearts of men. The case was put before him—of the mutinous Quaker who refused to fight, who defied pain and laughter at the fear of death. Lincoln listened and looked relieved. "Why, that is plain enough," he answered. "There is only one thing to do. Trump up some excuse and send him home. You can't kill a boy like that, you know. The country needs all her brave men wherever they are. Send him home."

So the Quaker went back to the island to life and duty as he saw them, and his children tell the story.—The Watchman.

Lincoln's Kindness.

One of the many examples of Abraham Lincoln's kind-hearted nature recently came to light among the papers on file in the War Department. It was a letter from a young woman in a Western State asking for the return of her sweetheart, who was at the time a soldier in the Union army. In a pathetic manner she told him at the beginning of the war she became engaged, and how her lover had gone to the front promising to return at the close of the war and make her his bride. Over a year had passed, the war continued, and her lover was lying wounded in a hospital. The young woman said if the soldier in question did not return at once she would die of a broken heart. Whether or not the two lovers were ever reunited the department records do not show, but the paper bears evidence that the appeal touched the heart of the War President, for across the back is written in his own handwriting: "Let him go to her.—A. Lincoln."

The largest mall in the world is that which leaves Cannon street, London, on Friday nights for China, Japan and other parts of the world via Brindisi.

MISS SAINT VALENTINE.

MISS SAINT VALENTINE.

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MISS SAINT VALENTINE.

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MISS SAINT VALENTINE.

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Michigan State News

ACTS IN PECULIAR WAY.

Wanders All Night and Cannot Account for Conduct.

Allan Wilcox, aged 22, entered the home of his sister, Mrs. M. D. Carr, in Owosso on a recent night, took off his hat and coat, stood a moment by the fire, then bolted through the door and started on a run. He wandered about all night and the next morning went to the home of a friend. He could give no sane explanation of his actions. He is temporarily unaccounted for. He is temporarily unaccounted for. He is temporarily unaccounted for.

SHIP BEANS TO CUBA.

More Are Grown in Michigan than in Any Other State.

"Few persons realize," said Henry Carr, manager of the Saginaw Milling Co., "that Michigan raises more beans than all the other States of the Union combined. The central portion of this State has a vast and steadily increasing bean acreage. The crop averages about twenty bushels per acre, and this year the grower has netted \$1 a bushel. The principal bean grown here is the white navy bean, although the red kidney variety is being grown extensively. These are the two great market beans here. The great bean markets of Michigan are Saginaw, Jackson and Lansing. It is interesting to know that Cuba is one of our largest patrons in beans. Farmers who have tried beans find them a profitable crop, and the acreage is being increased each year."

BANKS IN FINE CONDITION.

Twenty-three New Ones in Michigan in 1908.

On every page of the annual report of the State banking commissioner there is proof of the prosperous condition of the financial institutions of the State. Twenty-three new State banks and one trust company were organized during the year, adding upward of a million dollars to the banking capital of the State. There are now 392 State banks, with a total capital stock of \$5,515,425, and total resources and liabilities of \$23,754,583. The total number of depositors in the 392 State banks and 88 national banks of the State is 748,181, and the amount of their deposits is \$281,900,111. The average deposit being \$332. The commissioner says he has no amendments to suggest to the general banking law, as it is now sufficiently broad to permit thorough supervision.

SALOON JOKER IS KILLED.

Man Who Sought to Be Funny Shot Through Heart by Barkeeper.

Alton Cameron, aged 22 years, a brother-in-law of Judge William E. Chas. of the recorder's court, was shot and instantly killed in a saloon at 1485 Russell street, Detroit, by Joseph Schulte, the bartender. There had been ill feeling between the two men for some time, it is said. Cameron in a spirit of fun began knocking the hats of people in the saloon down over their ears. Schulte ordered him to stop and a quarrel ensued, which ended, it is said, by Schulte drawing a revolver and shooting Cameron through the heart. The occupants of the saloon fled when the shot was fired, excepting one man, whom Schulte covered with his gun while he rifled the cash register and escaped.

PEACEMAKER IS STABBED.

Quintine Hood Tried to Stop Fight at Garnet and May Die.

Because he attempted to stop a fight at Garnet, Quintine Hood was stabbed in the abdomen by a man named McGuire, and is lying in the hospital in St. Luke's, Marie in a critical condition. It is alleged that McGuire and another man had been fighting the former going after his opponent with a beer bottle. When Hood attempted to part the men McGuire is said to have turned on him and terribly slashed him with a knife. McGuire had always been Hood's friend, and he may not appear against him because he believes he was not responsible for the act.

ASK PARDON BY PRESIDENT.

Congressman Appeals in Behalf of Convicted Letter Carrier.

Representative Roosevelt was requested by Representative S. W. Smith of Michigan and John W. Zimmer of Lansing to pardon Fred E. Close, a former letter carrier. Close, who is popular in Lansing, was detected lifting two letters containing a total of \$5. He was arrested, tried, pleaded guilty and was convicted, but had not been sentenced yet.

ROLLINS FOUND GUILTY.

Wrote "Blackhand" Letters to Former Senator Flood.

Frank Rollins, who was accused of writing the famous "Blackhand" letters in an attempt to blackmail former Senator James K. Flood of Utah, was found guilty of fraudulent use of the mails in the federal court in Grand Rapids and remanded to jail pending sentence.

INHERITANCE TAX \$1,170,850.00.

State Treasury Is Swelled Since September 23, 1908.

Since the inheritance tax law went into effect, Sept. 23, 1908, the State has collected under this law \$1,170,850.00. The

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
**The Kind You Have
Always Bought**
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J. C. Fitch
**In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years**
CASTORIA

Faith with Works.
Everywhere over the dwellings of the natives of the great central plateau of Bolivia is the grass cross. Charles M. Pepper, the author of "Panama to Patagonia," states that he rarely found a hut without this symbolism.

The cross, he was told, was blessed by the priest, and then it kept out the rain, which at times is very heavy. One old man, whose undoubted brother-in-law was a Jesuit, told me that the doxy was, at least, without a crust of superstition, was asked if the crosses really did keep out the rain.

"Yes, if the roof is a good one," he gravely replied.

A Most Valuable Agent.
The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts from native medicinal roots and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own being a valuable deauleant, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Golden Seal root, St. John's wort and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," in subduing chronic or lingering coughs, bronchial throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids in the building up of the system. Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the lungs. Of course, it cannot be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earliest stages, but will aid in the consumption of a state, hang on chronic coughs, bronchitis and hay fever (rhinitis) and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it will soothe the inflamed lining of the hanging cough, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Prof. F. J. Klingendorf, M. D., of Bennett, Me. College, Chicago, says of glycerine:

"In pneumonia it serves an excellent purpose. Having a fixed quantity of the petrolic or hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured. It is a most efficient agent in its action upon enfeebled, disordered and inflamed mucous membranes, especially if there is ulceration or catarrh of the throat, or inflammation of the stomach. It is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of prostatic hypertrophy and excessive gastric (stomach) acidity."

"Golden Medical Discovery" enriches and purifies the blood, cures all forms of eruptions, scurfous swellings and all sores or ulcers.

For Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet telling all about the medicine.

Fable for Boreas.
W. Bourke Cockran, at a lawyers banquet in New York, deprecated long speeches.
"He who makes short speeches," said Mr. Cockran, "will never find himself in the embarrassing position of friend of mine last month."
"My friend, when a certain case of his was called, rose and plended in husky voice for an adjournment."
"On what ground?" asked the judge.
"Your honor," was the reply, "I have been making an address in another court all the morning, and find myself

he called the next case.

"Another counsel rose and in his turn asked for an adjournment.


"Are you exhausted, too?" said the judge. "What have you been doing?"

"Your honor," was the answer, "I have been listening to my learned brother."

When Love Does Fly.

"Love," remarked the sentimental maid, "makes time fly."

"It does during courtship," rejoined the young widow, "but after the parson has said his say, time begins to make love fly."



NERVOUS HEADACHES

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Will Cure Most Cases and Demand Interest Every Sufferer.

Nobody who has not endured the suffering caused by nervous headache can realize the awful agony of its victims. Worst of all, the ordinary treatment cannot be relied upon to cure nor even to give relief. Some doctors will say that "a person is subject to these headaches, there is nothing that can be done to prevent their recurrence."

Nervous headaches, as well as neuralgia, are caused by lack of nutrition—the nerves are starved. The only way to feed the nerves is through the subject, and in this way start Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished so many remarkable cures.

Mrs. Addie Merrill, of 39 Union Street, Auburn, Me., says: "For years I suffered from nervous headaches, which would come on me every five or six weeks and continue for several days. The pain was so severe that I would be obliged to go to bed for three or four days each time. I was particularly intense over my right eye. I tried medicines but got no relief. I had no appetite and when the headache passed away I felt as if I had been sick for a month. My blood was thin and I was pale, weak and reduced in weight."

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a paper and decided to try them. I first noticed that they began to give me an appetite and commenced to gain in weight and color. My headaches stopped and have not returned and I have never felt so well as I do now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medical Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Christmas Grief.

Senator Platt, discussing a black

MOTHERHOOD


The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of a maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia's Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives to the system strength for the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, irritation and inflammation, and result is less suffering and moroseness than thirty years

Lydia E. Pinkham's
has been the standby of America. Note what Mrs. James Chester, of Lyden, Mass. Pinkham's "Women's Pinkham's Vegetable Compound of its great value at this trying period and I did so, and I cannot say I recovered quickly and am again healthy."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the remedy for the peculiar weaknesses it has cured almost every formation, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements and Organic Diseases of Women Childbirth and during the Change.

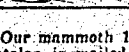
Mrs. Pinkham's Standby
Women suffering from any form write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

 **For Emergencies**

1

Christmas. "A gentleman found this boy crying bitterly. "Why, son, what's the matter?" he said. "Oh," wept the boy, "I've gone and joined two Sunday schools, and here I turns out that they're both goin' to have their Christmas treats on the same night."

Oats—Heads 2 Feet Long.
The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., are bringing out a new oat this year with heads 2 feet long! That's a wonder. Their catalog tells:
"Specs—the greatest cereal hay food America ever saw! Catalog tells!"



PURE.
Our mammoth 18-page Seed and Tool Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 6c in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and big catalog free.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 6, La Crosse, Wis.


An Art Anecdote.
Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, had a sincere love of art. He hated pictures that indicated scamped work, so called impressionistic pictures that were merely rough and hurried sketches and so called portraits that bore no likeness to their originals. A young painter showed Mr. Rosewater one day a portrait of a mutual friend.
"That a portrait of Smith?" the editor exclaimed. "I'd never have known it."
"Oh," the artist exclaimed, "I didn't try for a likeness, you know. I tried for an effect—an effect in grays."
"I know a man in New York," said Mr. Rosewater, "who had his portrait painted last year. It cost him \$4,000 and he was very proud of it. When it came home he showed it to his cook."
"Well, Mary," he said, "how do you like this portrait?"
"Sure, sir," said the cook, "it's lovely. It's beautiful. It's divine."
"And, of course," said my friend, "you know who it is?"
"Oh, of course I do, sir," said the cook. "Of course, of course." As she spoke she kept drawing nearer to the picture, studying it more and more closely. "Of course, sir," she said, "it's you or the mistress."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Sloan's

Is a whole m

Price 25c 5

Send For Free Booklet on
Address Dr. Earl S.



They a

Care

-for the

Ten Cents

An Effective Riddle.

On one occasion when he was but President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to hurry the passing of some petty bill. When they entered Lincoln looked gravely, and said:

"If you call the tail of a sheep leg, how many legs will the sheep have?"

"Five," replied the spokesman.

"No," said Lincoln. "It would only have four. Calling the tail leg wouldn't make it one."

The delegation departed in discomfiture.—Sunday Magazine.

FEARFUL BURNING SORES.

Boy in Misery 12 Years—Enormous Rough Sores, Itching and Lame—Cured by Cuticura.

"I wish to inform you that your wonderful Cuticura has put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot and treated said with different remedies for about a

11

Tess—She takes a very small shoe doesn't she?

Jess—Oh, yes, indeed!

Tess—What size?

Jess—Two sizes smaller than her foot.—Philadelphia Press

MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes All the Trouble.

When the house is afe, it's like a body when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," says a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and, yet, I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. I pattered with my appetite and of course yielded to the temptation to drink more. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die.

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely almost all the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone,—my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action that I feared it would stop beating. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me to panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism.

"Two years ago I stopped using the old kind of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee, and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats full, strong and easily. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me. I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, for I haven't used any medicine and now I would have done any good as long as I kept drugging with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page All grocers.

larger. I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. The longer the doctors treated him the worse it became. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed, and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. When I think of his suffering, it nearly breaks my heart. His screams could be heard downstairs. The suffering of my son made me full of misery. I had no ambition to work to eat, nor could I sleep. One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up for a bad job. One evening I saw an article in the paper about the wonderful Cuticura and decided to give it a trial. I tell you that Cuticura Ointment is worth its weight in gold, and when I had used the first box of Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, my child was cured. He is now 12 years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Michael Steinman, 7 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 10, '05."

Trouble for Nothing.
To smuggle a human skeleton into Canada from Detroit a medical student dressed it in female attire and sooting it by his side in a buggy, crossed over the boundary line. After he got safely into his house he learned that there is no custom duty on skeletons.

Eleven thousand couples have been married by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of South Leith, Scotland, during his ministerial career.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO Ointment is guaranteed to cure all cases of Itching, Burning, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.

Of the seven Presidents France has had only one has served a full term.

Mr. William's Sovereign Remedy for Children is the best medicine for the cure of all the most dangerous diseases of Infancy.

[illegible]

